

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Official Dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren.

FORT SUMTER SILENCED

ITS SURRENDER PROBABLE.

Fort Wagner Nearly Used Up.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

The following dispatch has been received from Admiral Dahlgren:

FLAG STATION DIXON, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, S.C.,
August 18, 1863.

Hon. GILDED WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

SUN.—Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works.

Early in the morning Gen. Gillmore opened all his batteries upon Fort Sumter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intervening space.

At the same time I moved up the entire available naval force, leading with my flag in the Weehawken followed by the Kaatskill, Nahant, and Montauk, the Passaic and Patapsco in reserve, for Sumter—the ironclads in position opposite to Wagner, and the gunboats named in the margin at long range, viz: Canadagua, J. M. Grant, Mahaska, Commander J. B. Creighton, Commander Commander A. H. Hughes, Onawa, Lieutenant J. L. Davis; Duxbury, Lieutenant Commander J. L. Chaplin, Ledo, Lieutenant Commander E. Reed, lead.

As the tide rose the Weehawken was closed to about 400 yards of Wagner; the other three monitors followed, and the Ironsides was taken as near as her great draft of water permitted.

After a steady and well-directed fire Wagner was silenced about 9:15 a.m., and that of our own vessels was slackened in consequence.

Meanwhile the fire of our shore batteries was working effectively upon the gorge of Sumter which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner.

At this time the flag was shifted to the Passaic, which with the Patapsco, both having rifle guns, steamed up the channel until within 2,000 yards of Fort Sumter, when it was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east of the work.

The Patapsco fired very well, and is believed to have struck the south-east front nine consecutive times.

To all this Sumter scarcely replied. Wagner was silenced, and Battery Gregg alone maintained a deliberate fire at the Passaic and Patapsco.

It was now noon; the men had been hard at work from daybreak, and needed rest; so I withdrew the troops to give them dinner.

During the afternoon our shore batteries continued the fire at Sumter, with little or no reply from the enemy, and I contented myself with sending up the Passaic and Patapsco to prevent Wagner from repairing damages.

The fort replied briskly, but in a short time left off fire.

I am not able to state with exactness the result of the day's work, but am well satisfied with what a distinct victory of Sumter allowed me.

Our entire power is not yet developed, as it will be daily, while the enemy is damaged without being able to repair.

The officers and men of the vessels have done their duty well, and will continue to do so.

All were well with us, save one sad exception. Capt. Rodgers, my Chief of Staff, was killed, as well as Prof. Wellerby, who was standing near him.

Capt. Rodgers had more than once asked on this occasion if he should go with me, as usual, or resume the command of his vessel, the Kaatskill, and he repeated the question twice during the morning, the last time on the deck of the Weehawken, just while preparing to move into action.

In each instance I replied, "Do as you choose."

He finally said, "Well, I will go in the Kaatskill, and the next time with you."

The Weehawken was lying about one thousand yards from Wagner, and the Kaatskill, with my gallant friend, Lt. mate of me, the fire of the fort coming in steadily.

Observing the tide to have risen a little, I directed the Weehawken to be carried in closer, and the anchor was hardly weighed when I noticed the Kaatskill was under way, which I remarked to Capt. Colborn.

It occurred to me that Captain Rodgers detected the movement of the Weehawken, and was determined to be closer to the enemy if possible.

My attention was called off immediately to a position for the Weehawken, and soon after it was reported the Kaatskill was going out of action with a signal flying that the Captain was disabled. He had been killed in battle.

It is but natural that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained, for the close and confidential relations which the duties of fleet captain necessarily occasioned, impressed me deeply with the worth of Captain Rodgers—brave, intelligent, and highly capable, devoted to his duty and to the flag under which he passed his life, the country cannot afford to lose such men. Of a kind and generous nature, he was always prompt to give relief when he could.

I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains, and the country will not, I am sure, omit to honor the memory of one who has not spared his life in her hour of trial.

IN A. DAHLGREN.

Official commandant South Atlantic Blockade Squadron.

FOOTLESS MONDAY, Aug. 23, 1863.

The steamer Maple Leaf arrived this morning from Charleston, and reports leaving Stone Inlet that Thursday, at which time the guns of Sumter were silenced, and several breaches made in its walls.

No doubt existed that the Rebels would soon surrender Sumter.

At the same time our Monitors were close under the guns of Wagner, and by the aid of our sharpshooters nearly silenced the enemy.

ANOTHER REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, August 24, 1863.

An officer just from the army of General Rosecrans reports that the center of General Bragg's army was at Chattanooga when he left, and that the left wing was at Bolton under Generals Buckner and Clevland.

General Bragg can muster an army of about 30,000 fighting troops.

The previous reports of desertions from the army of General Bragg are fully confirmed.

The mounted men in East Tennessee are swarmed with Rebel deserters, and it is estimated that 1,000 of them come into our lines weekly.

ARRIVAL OF RELENTED PRISONERS AND REFUGEES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FOOTLESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

The flag-of-truce steamer New-York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived at six o'clock last evening from City Point, bringing down about three hundred released Union prisoners, in charge of Major Mulford, general of friseurs. They also brought a large number of women and four times as many children from the South, seeking better homes at the North. The steamer sailed for Annapolis at 5 o'clock last evening.

FOOTLESS MONROE, Aug. 23, 1863.

The steamer New-York, Capt. Chisholm, has arrived from Annapolis, and will leave for City Point tomorrow morning with General Meredithe, who goes up business. She also takes up 300 Rebel prisoners in charge of Major Mulford.

GOVERNMENT LEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

The sales of Government bonds to-day amounted to \$260,000. Deliveries of bonds are made to

the public at the port. Senator Read's bill

for the 200-Pounders.

The *Providence Journal* of yesterday says: "We are permitted to make the following interesting extract from a private letter of Capt. A. W. Colwell of Pawtucket, 3d R. I. H. A.: Under date of 12th August, the Captain says:

"I went to my battery at 4 o'clock this morning, and as we lit it was light. I began firing at fatigue practice. Captain Gregg, Johnson and other Rebel works. It took me to see the fort, and I saw the fort, and I saw the fort to-day. This morning I put one of my 200-pound shells into and through a steamer (about the size of the New-York steamers), two miles and a half off. That is what we call fine shooting. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Chief of Artillery came to me and ordered me to fire into Sumter, and I put seven shots. No one—some of them looked as if they had opened up our batteries in a few days. In the meantime, I have orders to fire at all squadrons of Rebels I can see. Our mortars are now trained to right to keep the Rebels from repelling the war."

THE WORK DONE BY THE 200-POUNDERS.

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THE FLAG OF THE PORT. Senator Read's bill

for the 200-Pounders.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18, 1863.

All day yesterday the bombardment was far more furious than on any previous day. The Ironsides and monitors, and six gunboats, with all the enemy's land batteries, opened twenty shells per minute at work. This continued until 4 o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to Fort Sumter. The Ironsides and six monitors approached within three-quarters of a mile of Sumter, and battered vigorously against

the walls of the fort. Senator Read's bill

New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXIII....NO. 6,986.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

REPORTS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Disposal of Negroes Taken in Arms.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ATTACK UPON CHATTANOOGA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE UPON THE CITY.

All the Rebel Batteries Silenced.

JOE JOHNSTON IN COMMAND OF THE REBELS.

THE REBEL WORKS VERY STRONG.

Successful Expedition Under Gen. Wilder.

THE LEFT WING SEVERED FROM THE RIGHT.

GLOOMY REPORTS BY REBEL DESERTERS.

STEVENSON, Ala., Aug. 23, 1863.

We have received files of Southern papers, including those of Richmond of the 21st inst., from which we take the following:

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 15.—Indications point to a projected cavalry raid by the Yankees to the Yazoo Valley.

The Yellow fever is reported to be seriously malignant at Vicksburg.

The troops of Pemberton's army are fast returning to camp at Demopolis, by train.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 14.—Col. Dibrell, commanding Stearn's old brigade of Forrest's old division, was attacked by 4,000 mounted Unionists at Sparta. The enemy were driven back to McMinnville, hopped whilishly.

Parties from the West and Middle Tennessee report extensive recruiting for the Confederate service. The corps are fine and the enemy conciliatory. (1)

Capt. Frank Battle of Carter's Scouts, captured near Nashville on the 21st, is confined in the State Prison.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MORION, Aug. 14.—SEVERAL persons just arrived from Vicksburg state positively that Grant was in that city last Sunday. No troops, says McPherson, or regiments who went to take the place of troops in Banks' army whose term of service had expired, had been sent to the city.

They also assert positively that the disease which has been sweeping among the Yankees is "Yellow Jack."

FROM THE VALLEY.

ORANGE C. H., Aug. 20.—The valley is clear of Yankees. It is said there are none this side of Winchester.

Everything quiet. No immediate prospect of a fight.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

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